THE FLOWERS COLLEC

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER. | A Weekly Family Newspaper---Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intellgence, &c. | TWO DOLLARS A YEA

Volume 4. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1856. Number 14.

DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

D. CHARLES T. POWE

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14

Dr. MILO A J. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., May 27 1856. 50—6m

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)

GENERAL COMMISSION AND *FORWARDING MERCHANT.*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.

Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR

Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S L Dowell, R A Rogers, W D Dowell.

of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.

FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

NORTH ATLANTIC WHA F,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ COST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. ☜
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX

NUEFFER & HENDRIX,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Upland and Sea Island Cotton AND RICE

Factors,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

Merchants,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills. Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

TOWN POINT

NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling *Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,*

To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO

H. L. ROBARDS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. ROULACK, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.
GEO. VOGLER.
Feb 24. '55 39tf,

Wanted--50 Negroes.

—o—

THE subscriber wishes to purchas fifty young Negroes for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Any persons having such property to dispose of will do well to call on the subscriber, at Salisbury.
JAMES ANDERSON.
Salisbury July 22, 1856. tf—6.

STAGE **HOUS**

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 18 1—tf.

GRAND LECTURER.

ALEXANDER GORDON Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.
May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,

HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive profes sional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebtedso me by account, and have been for several years I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which *must* be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.
Jan. 29, 1856. 33—tf.

BRYAN & OLDHAM,

GROCERS AND

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON N. C.

1 y.--52. pd.

Dr. S. REEVES

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.

Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.
May 6, 1856. 47tf

New Clothing Store.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

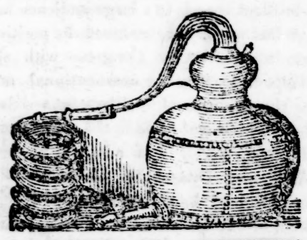
and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.
Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT



BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufactory of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,** one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK--STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.
February 19, 1856. 36—tf.

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches** and **Jewelry** of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
March 11, 1856. 39—1y

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of FLOUR &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin,	Alamance	County,	N. C.
John Newlin & Sons,	do.	"	"
Wm. R. Albright,	do.	"	"
Dr. P. A. Holt,	do.	"	"
John Long.	Randolph	"	"
J. H. Haughton,	Chatham	"	"
Hon. E. G. Reade,	Person	"	"
James Webb,	Orange	"	"
P. C. Cameron,	do.	"	"
John F. Lyon,	do.	"	"
Henry Whitted,	do.	"	"

And many others.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

From the South Carolinian.

COMMERCIAL SPIES.

A little while since we heard from the Black Republican journals that "Southern merchants are proverbially so devoid of punctuality," that in the long run the "profit of the Northern dealer is exhausted before he gets the principal back and that a large number of New York houses of standing already refuse absolutely to deal with Southern merchants except for cash."—Now, however, the tune is changed, and lachrymose cards are issued by Northern merchants depreciating the withdrawal of Southern trade, and boasting a political consistency, and those questions affecting Southern sensibilities that may or may not exist.

If we were a merchant, we should, as a general rule, always buy our goods where we could do best asking no questions for conscience sake; but if Abolition sentiments formed part of the stock in trade of the house or houses, we should cut their acquaintance and go elsewhere. The axiom of the South has ever been: "Buy where you can buy cheapest, and sell where you can sell dearest"—and we see no good reason why it should not be applied to such intercourse as we are now considering.

Trade and sentiment differ. One is general, the other individual. As matter of business, we had rather pay an enemy five dollars for a given article than a friend ten; and nine-tenths of mankind would do the same. If all things were equal, however, the case would be different, and our action also. Circumstances determine preferences, and to them we shall leave control in questions of this nature.

For twenty or more years we have heard, from high places and low at the South, advice to proscribe this house and that—this city and that—in the matter of trade and commerce. Boston lost, a few years ago, the bulk of her Southern custom; but what change did this work in the sentiments of her merchants, not to say people! None that we can observe. There is still conserversatism there but its increase is very questionable. The same may be said of New York and Philadelphia. Interest may make hypocrites, but cannot convert men's minds to given theories. For long years England has waged systematic, moral and material war upon Southern institutions, but it has not hence been proposed to abrogate our treaties and abandom commerce with that nation. The same may be said of France, though guilty to a less extent. Why, then, apply a rule of action to the less, and not to the greater? It is not sound policy, neither, is it the approved common sense mode of operating upon human sentiment. We do not appeal to the interest of men to become virtuous or pious, though personal interest secondarily is prompted by the practice of both. We seek to affect or convince the judgment, and change the law of the mind by the exhibition of truth. If this resort fail, the case is well-nigh hopeless. When the heart is bent on wickedness, conceived purposes will be acaomplished either openly or secretly.

While, therefore, the proper and just rules of trade should be left to govern mercantile trnsactions, there are features connected with the machinery for practical working highly objectionable, as violating private righti, inflicting unnecessary injury, and involving principles capable of expansion to the untold damage of the entire South in its vital part. Such excrescences wherever found, should be lopped off in some way, either by strong public condemnatory sentiment, or by legal enactment. Chief among these is the system of espionage kept up by what are called commercial agencies, through which the financial standing, money operations, personal habits, etc., of country merchants and business men, whethes likely to contract debts at the North or not, are semi-annually or annually reported to the principal offices. This commercial agency, or spy system, ramifies throughout every town and hamlet of the country, and centres in the large Northern cities. It weakens faith, saps business enterprise, and often inflicts gross wrong upon the innocent, through blunder or a settled design to wreak private malice.

The notorious Arthur Tappan, for more than a quarter of a century the life and soul of Abolition, was, we believe, the originator of this miserable device which was suggested, probably, to his suspicious and morbid mind by his anti-slavery experience, and adopted, most likely, to give greater efficiency and power to his Abolition machinations in the distribution and dissemination of their infamous publications and obnoxious sentiments. Others have since entered upon it as a lucrative business, though his agency is the model one, and enjoys large patronage. In every village, town and city—wherever trade is carred on—an agent, either resident or traveling, is employed to report the property and personal standing of merchants and traders at least twice a year.

When it is recollected that the person and character of spies are detected and avoided as contamination, and that the information sought must be obtained stealthily, it will be apprent that great inaccuracies must enter into these reports. We have known, by common report, strangers—utterly ignorent even of the persons of those whose affairs they were investigating—make reports one hundred gentlemen, after no more than two weeks inquiry, in one of the central towns of our state. Generally, however, and whenever, a resident can be found temerarious enough to accept, they seek out young lawyers, or other equally active, who are native and to the manor born. The compensation varies with the service. For two reports a year, if our information be not incorrect, the usual pay is forty or fifty dollars. If a lawyer happen to be the agent, to him the commerical agency directs all the collection bnsiness it can influence. Thus hope of gain covers up the worse features of the system, and often reconcils honorable men otherwise to the degrading employment. The facts or errors (for private hate can safely enter into, these reports, and work irreparable injury to private character or credit,) are entered upon the books of the agency in several cities, and are accessible to such merchants as pay the fees of examination. Then, whenever a country merchant appears in the Atlantic cities, whose standing or solvency or character it is desirable to know, these tell-tale agencies are resorted to, and reveal all their books contain. Let a sheriff's officer hold a single judgment against the luckless wight no matter for how small its amount, and, all suspicious of the coming blow; his credit is seriously compromised, if not utterly blasted, and cash or city acceptance are the stringent terms exacted. Let a man have a home enemy in one of these reporters and personal malevolence will do its work, steal his credit from him far from home and friends, rob his family of support, and perhaps consign him to bankruptcy.

We have heard of such agents in South Carolina—in Charleston and Columbia, and doubtless they may be found in other portions of the State. This to our mind, is one of the excrecences to which should be applied the knife of indignant public opinion, so that no man may have the temerity to accept the office without meeting the reprobation of the community. If the system be fair and legitimate, let the names of the agents be published to the world, so that they may be known—at least to be men of integrity and honor. But until this be done, we regard it a tyranny—a stabber in the dark—and one that should not be suffered to exist in the present state of political and social agitation in the country.

A SHIPWRECKED SAILOR BOY.

The Argus says that on Thursday morning Mayor Furguson learning that a youth had in his possession various articles of much value, some of which he offered for sale, required him to appear at the Mayor's Office, for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars, which we give below, narrated by Nathan Penfield, the youth mentioned:

The ship Colchis, Capt. Ellis, sailed from Boston from New Orleans, about the 10th July, and was wrecked on the Bahama Banks, about the 1st of August. She was taken possession of by the wreckers; and the captain, mate, and crew, secured as many of the valuable articles on board as they could save, among which were the articles in Penfield's possession. Some of these were very valuable—the following being a list of them:

A splended and most elaborately worked caset, in the shape of a large port monnaie, of solid gold, with 114 diamonds, having on one side a watch of exquisit workmanship, and on the other, a case for a likeness. This beautiful, rich, and costly article, is valued at from $400 to $500.

10 gold pencils.
7 silver do.
22 elegant gold clasps.
2 gold finger rings.
1 gold watch key.
6 heavy gold seals.
1 pair beautiful ear drops.
6 handsome silver napkin rings.
3 large gold breastpins.
Sundry watch dials and gold pens.
Shell work, of the most tasteful and beauriful kind.

Nathan is a sprightly, intelligent youth; modest, unassuming, and frank; and he says he is a cousin of Mr. Gilbert, of the firm of Perrin & Gilber, merchants of Boston.

After having been wrecked in the Colchis, and gathering up some of the valuable articles composing the cargo, he took passage in the British brig Wasp, for New York, whence he hoped soon to reach his New England home. But on Monday, the winds

"Come again with added power—
With shrieks and howls,
Almost unearthly, as if on their wings
Went by, the Spirit of the Storm,"

And Nathan, with his valuables, is again a wrecked sailor boy on the coast of Virginia.

Mayor Furguson has written to Messrs. Perrin & Gilbert, of Boston, stating the facts as given above, and will retain the jewelry and articles of gold until further and more definite information on the subject is received.

Portsmouth Trans.

A fool, says the Arab proverb, may be known by six things—anger without cause, speech without profit, change without motive, inquiry without object, putting trust in a tranger, and the not knowing his friends from his foes.

POVERTY THE ALLY OF GENIUS.—Homer was a begger; Plutus turned a mill: Terence was a slave; Boethius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distresed for a few shillings, Camoens, the writer of the "Lusiad," ended his days in an almshouse; and Vaugelas left his body to the surgeon to pay his debt. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spencer died in want; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for £15, and died in obscurity; Otway perished of hunger: Lee died in the streets; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Steele was in perpetual war with the bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle to save him from the grasp of the law; Richard Savage died in Bristol jail for debt of eight pounds; Butler lived in penury and died poor; Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself.

SINGULAR AND SAD AFFAIR.

On Friday night a most melancholy affair occurred in this city, between a father and son, which has caused a great deal of excitement, and from which fatal consequences are apprehended. Mr. John C. Treadwell, well known in this community as a respectable business man, in a personal rencontre with his son William, a young than of about 25 years, received a blow which fractured his skull, and sustained other injuries of so serious a nature that his life for a time was despaired of. [illegible] was struck over the temple. Two pieces of bone were removed, which covered a space about as large as a half dollar.

He is now doing well, and it is the opinion of his medical advisers, that if inflamation does not set in he will recover, but the least mental excitement would cause inflamation in which case his death would be inevitable. The immediate cause which led to, and the details of the unhapy affair, will be found in the following statement drawn up by the city marshal.

Young Treadwell has been admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, for his appearance.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY MARSHAL.

It appears that on Friday last there were visiting at the family of Mr. Treadwell a niece of his and her husband. The neice had formerly been a resident of the family, and was upon the most familiar terms with all its members. Not so with the husband, for this was the first time he had visited them. It also appears that Mr. Treadwell, the elder, had cautioned his son in the early part of the day to refrain from using any vulgar or profane language in the presence of his visitors; and so fearful was he that his caution might have not been heeded, that immediately after all the family, together with the visitors, were seated at the table; the father put the following interrogatory to the son.

"William, have you used any profane language to-day?" The reply was, "I don't know that I have." The father then asked the husband of the niece if he heard him (the son) use any profane language: his reply was, in substance, "I don't know that I have much." Thereupon the father proceeded to administer to the son a homily upon the depravity and sinfulness of indulging in profane language, to which the son made no reply; neither could he partake of any food so chagrined was he that his father should take this opportunity to chastise him. The mother at tempted to change the conversation, and incidentally the name of a little daughter of hers, who had died some two or three weeks previous and who was a great favorite of the the son's, was mentioned, when he (the son) exclaimed, "for God's sake, mother don't mention her holy name here."

In a moment the father arose from the table, seized the son by the collar, pulled him into another room, exclaiming "I will not have such profame language used in my house," and closed the door after him. Loud and angry words ensued; crimination followed; a blow was heard and still another; the son was heard to exclaim, "for God's sake, father, do not strike me again." The parties then entered the room; the son was in the act of raising himself from the floor, and the father in the act of inflicting another blow, which was warded of by the son, and he then rose and struck his father one blow with his clenched hand upon the head, and the consequence was a fractured skull.

The above facts the marshal obtained from an eye witness.—*Lowel Journal Aug* 25.

A PRINTER IN A SCRAPE.—The St. Louis Republican tells a story of a printer well known to the craft, who was recently found "locked up" in the apartments of a lady, at one of the hotels in that city. The lady had a husband, who suspecting the "devil" was "subbing" at his "case" broke into the room where he was furnished with a "proof" of their guilt. The printer however, had a "shooting stick," one barrel of which he discharged at the enraged husband, and then fled. The "leaded matter," fortunately, did no injury to the "form" of the husband, who after giving "chase" for a short distance, returned to his room, satisfied that his domestic happiness was knocked into "pi." The craft generally consider it "matter" that cannot be "justified," and that the guilty fellow ought to "distribute" himself as wide as possible.

St. Peter's Church, at Rome, covers about six acres of ground, and the cost of construction was estimated at the close of the seventeenth century at some fifty millions of dollars. It is undoubtedly the most magnificent Christain temple ever erected, and probably no building of ancient or modern times ever equalled it in magnitude and internal symmetry and beauty. According to Roman Catholic historians, as early as the year 90, of the Christain era, St. Anicetus, bishop of Rome, who had received ordination from St. Peter himself, erected an oratory on the site of the present structure, to mark the place where the apostle was interred after his crucifixion, and where many of the Christains had suffered martyrdom.

MR. FILLMORE ON SECRET SOCIETIES.

At the request of an Alabama correspondent, we present some facts showing the violent opposition of Mr. Fillmore on Free Masonry, upon the distinct ground of his antagonism to all secret societies, lest they be led into interference in political matters. No more forcible speeches against secret political associations can anywhere be produced than those delivered in Buffalo by Mr. Fillmore, when a candidate of the anti-Masonic party in 1828. He then subscribed to the following [illegible]

3. "The institution (Masonry) is at war with the spirit of our free government, hostile to all equality of rights and an impassable barrier to the administration of justice."

4. "The equality of rights which the Constitution expressly guarantees cannot exist while a secret society shelters its members, and the ascendency of law and good order cannot be maintained in the community while an extensive and influential body of men claim and exercise the power of imposing and enforcing obligations which must soon come into direct collision with the laws and duties of society."

5. "It is in vain to temporize and palter with our duty. If we wish to destroy the baneful influence of Masonry (secret societies) we must withhold our votes from those who support it. We frankly acknowledge that in some cases personal and political friendships render this duty painful and difficult to perform; but as honest and faithful citizens we are bound to sacrifice our predilections for individuals to the safety and success of the important principles we have espoused, and why should we startle at a measure in defence of our rights, which our opponents have successfully used to usurp them? They are bound by oath 'to vote for a brother before any person of equal qualifications,' and 'to support his military and political preferment in opposition to another.' It is not necessary in self-defence to resist this alarming conspiracy?—Can we shut our eyes to the fact that ambitious and designing men have attached themselves to this institution to obtain that preferment of which they were undeserving? When it shall become well established that Masonry (secret societies) has ceased to afford its votaries superior advantages for political objects, the great inducement that now sustains to institution will be lost."

Such is the strong language employed by Mr. Fillmore in attaching the character and benevolent institution of Masonry—and, with a most extraordinary inconsistency, this same Mr. Fillmore is now the member of a secret *political* society, regularly inducted under the auspices of a dark lantern, and presents himself to the American people as the candidate of that party for the Presidency. We say nothing of the proscriptive and blighting principles of the Know-Nothing party, which claims and exercises the power of enforcing obligations that must conflict with the Constitution and laws. To prove the pliableness of Mr. Fillmore, it is sufficient to point to the fact that the once bitter assailant of Masonry, which has nothing to do with politics, on account of its secrecy, is now the head and leader of a secret *political* party, that would destroy civil equality and religious liberty.

Richmond Enq.

BEES AND QUAILS.—The Rev. A. H. Milburn, in a lecture on the West, says: Two remarkable facts are to be noted in respect to the advancement of the white man. The first is that the quail, unknown to the Indian, makes its first appearance when the white man ploughs and plants his fields, affording an abundance of delicous food to the pioneers. The second fact, is, the honey bee is not found in the country while in possession of the Indians. It keeps just in advance of the advancing wave of civilization. When the Indians see swarms of these new visitors, their wise men sadly acknowledge that it is time for them abandon their pleasant hunting-grounds and the graves of their fathers, and seek new homes.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Thursday last Spalding & Rogers' circus company was about to cross a bridge on entering Fort Wayne, Ia., when the driver of the apoloncion, to which was attached forty horses, four abreast, saw the bridge giving away. He applied the lash to his horses, and they sprang to their speed at once, so that all but the wheel horses cleared the bridge. The four wheel horses, the apoloncion and the driver plunged into the river, which at that spot was fifteen feet deep. The horses were immediately detached by some of the members of the company, and swam ashore, and the car, in a few hours after, was released from its unfortunate position with but slight injury to anything or anybody.

☞ SEE-SAW.—A New York carpenter took a holiday and went to Rockaway Beach. When he returned home, his friends asked him what he saw. He replied, "I there saw the sea—and I now see the saw."

☞ Why is a deputy sheriff like the first Roman Emperor? Because he's a "seizer."

THE NEW YORK DAY BOOK.

This journal, published in the city of New York and in the very heart of abolitiondom, is at present manfully battling for the South and in defence of slavery. How long it will continue to wage so holy a warfare, how long it will continue steadfast in the maintenance of its professed principles, it were bootless to conjecture. It is of more importance to inquire what is its success, present and prospective, in winning converts to its faith. If we are to form our opinions of its success by the extent of its circulation among those of whom it ostensibly seeks to make proselytes, then we shall conclude that it is meeting with just no success at all: For we have been told by several gentlemen, who have lately visited New York city, that they were unable to procure a single copy for love or money, after the most diligent inquiry at different hotels and of the news-boys who frequent them and other public thoroughfares.

If this be true—and we have not the least doubt it is true—then we would ask of what advantage is it to the cause of truth, of right, of justice the Constitution and of the South amongst the abolitionists, for the people of the South to subscribe for and sustain the *Day Book*? If it has no circulation at the North, or at most a very limited one how can it propagate the truth at the North, and enlighten the benighted and fanatical people upon their interests and our rights? And yet the people of the South are urged and importuned to subscribe for the *Day Book*, that it may be enabled by their help to rectify the errors of the abolitionists, convert them from their evil ways bring them back to right reason and a due allegiance to the Constitution, and thus gradually revolutionize the whole Northern opinion on the question of slavery, by uprooting the prejudices of their education, controverting the teachings of BEECHER, PARKER SILLIMAN and the million other abolition preachers, teachers and propagandists; in short, to turn and overturn Northern society to its very foundations. But it has no circulation at the North; the abolitionists will not take it, therefore give it a circulation at the South! It was ostensibly established to enlighten the North. The North wont listen to its teachings. Therefore, the South must sustain it that it may enlighten the North! What an absurdity! This is beyond question, "an insane idea," a very "insane idea." The people of the South had better, far better, keep their money in their purses, or subscribe in support of their own journals.

If the people of the North, whom the *Day Book* is especially designed to enlighten, subscribe for it and read it, and are induced to adopt and practice its teachings, then it is doing good to the extent of its circulation. If they subscribe for it in numbers sufficient to sustain it, then it does not need the help of the South. They ought to sustain it who are to be blessed by it. If they will not and its support devolves on the South, then it fails of attaining the object of its establishment; it should be left to languish and die. Our notion is, it was established with the view of securing Southern support. The Northern newspaper field was already occupied by the *Tribune, Times, Herald*, and the thousand and one other anti-slavery journals before the *Day Book* was thought of. It could not hope to oust these journals or even maintain a successful competition with them for anti slavery support. The expedient was hit upon of establishing a proslavery journal in an anti-slavery community. If it got no help at home, it would get it in the South. what a taking idea, a Southern proslavery journal in the very centre of the abolitiondom! The people of the South will certainly support it, and its proprietors wax rich, fat, and saucy, bye and bye turn its power against them, as SCOVILL, the notorious Editor of that miserable sheet, the *Pick*, has done.

A NEW USE FOR OLD BOOTS.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Saratoga, tells the following amusing anecdote:

At the great ball of the season, which came off at the U S. Hotel a few nights since, a millionaire widow of Boston, with Southern blood in her veins, and with several responsibilities at home, figured with, some say, $10,000, and others $25,000 worth of jewelry, on her richly attired person. Free and easy in her manners, and accustomed to accost any gentleman she pleases, whether introduced or not, and seeing one of the masculine gender of very elegant presence near her, with looks expressive of admiration of either herself or her costly apparel, she said to him, "Don't you admire this brooch?" pointing to the rich jewel, which adorned her bust. "Yes," he replied, "I admire it much, and still more the wearer." "Don't you think,' said she, "that I am an adventurous person to travel, unattended as I am, with $35,000 in jewels about my person, [or in my possession?"] The gentleman assented, and she added, "I'll tell you how I manage it. When I go to bed, at night, I put dear old dead D****n's boots outside of my chamber door, and they protect me from robbery or intrusion."

A GOOD OLD AGE.—We learn from a reliable source that there resides in Johnsonville, Williamsburg District, a lady by the name of Singleton, who is 136 years of age. She is a native of Georgetown District, was a grown young lady at the time of Bradock's defeat, and can recount many incidents of the revolutionary war. She has been perfectly blind for thirty years, but can walk about the house and yard with no other assistance than a walking stick.

Marion Star.

The rumor, published some days ago, in reference to the Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, having shot George Blakey, of that State, turns out to be false.

From The Columbia Times.

RIOT AND MURDER IN BALTIMORE!

TWO MEN KILLED!!

FIVE MORTALLY WOUNDED!

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—A riot occurred in this city this evening originating from an expression of political sentiment. John Hare and William Jones were killed, and John Jones, Daniel Speddon, J. T. Caulk, F. Albright and John Kelley were mortally wounded, and, many others received injuries. Fire arms and stones were freely used.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS OF CREDIT.

We are not of the number of those, who, because a thing is American, pronounce it perfect. Surpassing older societies across the Atlantic in many particulars, but especially in the wider diffusion of material comfort and political liberty among the masses, we yet might advantageously copy some things even from the worst of them. We might, for example, imitate the moderation with which the Germans indulge in recreation the taste which enables even the poorest Frenchman to admire a gallery of art, and the natural-born philosophy, which teaches the Italian, the Spaniard, and generally all persons of Romaic blood, not to fret over the inevitable, but to extract its sweets even from misfortune. To pass, however, to a people more kindred to ourselves, we might, with profit to ourselves, shape the credit system of this country more after the fashion of that of England, where the manufacturer, or even merchant does not, as a general rule, take the risk of his sales, but leaves this to a dealer in money, to whom it legitimately belongs.

For example, when a buyer visits a manufacturer in England, and purchases goods, the cotton cloth—we take it only as an illustration—is first sent, in the rude piece, to what is called a warehouse-man whose business is to do it up properly, and bale, or otherwise pack it. Meanstime, the purchaser goes to a banker, with whom he is accustomed to deal, or to whom he carries either satisfactory references or collateral securities, and procures from him a banker's bill at ninety days, with which he returns to the manufacturer, pays for the goods, and receives an order on the warehouse-man for their delivery. By this system, the manufacturer virtually sells for cash, and takes little or no risk; for these banker's bills pass current, the market rate of interest off, in all commercial transactions: and as they are bills of approved, houses, which usually have stood for a generation or two, there is practically no more risk in taking such securities than in taking the bank notes of any American bank. The credit, which the purchaser obtains, is accorded to him, not over, by a banker whose especial profession is to do this very thing, and not by the manufacturer whose business is to make goods, not to lend money or advance credit.

We say that this system might be imitated to advantage in the United States. It could, not, we are aware, be introduced in all places, especially newly settled regions; but it might be to a very great extent, and it would have a whole some effect. At present, manufacturers and importers and jobbers sell on credit, take notes in payment, and realize on such notes by discounts in bank only by endorsing them. It follows that, when a buyer fails, the bank resorts to the merchant or manufacturer for the amount of the discounted notes, whereas, in England, this sort of risk is shifted from the shoulders of the latter, and assumed, by the bankers, to whose business it more legitimately belongs. A manufacturer, or even merchant, should not go beyond what is strictly in his line, which is, in the one case, to fabricate, and in the other to sell goods, at a living profit; and if he does, he exceeds, so far forth, his true avocation, and should get an additional percentage to cover the risk. The sooner this is understood and acted upon, the sooner, in fact, that the business of selling credits is separated from that of selling goods, so much the sooner will our manufacturing, mercantile and banking interests be put on a sounder footing, and preserved from many of the frauds and more of the careless dealing, which now do them so great an injury.

Philadelphia, Ledger.

ABSURDITIES OF THE BLACK REPUBLICANS.—To claim to be a Republican party—and then to call a convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, representing only sixteen States out of thirty-one, which compose the Republic!

To claim to be an anti-slavery party—and then to select a slaveholder as a candidate for the Presidency!

To claim to be the party in favor of freedom, in favor of the blacks—and then propose to enslave the whites who emigrate to Kansas!

To endorse Sumner's abuse of South Carolina and of South Carolina men—and then select one from that State to be their standard bearer!

To Abuse the Administration of President Pierce, and to characterize the measures of the Democratic party as absolutely wicked and even infernal—and not to propose the repeal of a single enactment of which they complain!

[Boston Post.

AN UNCOMMON OCCURRENCE.—The Albany Knickerbocker says: "A very singular affair occurred in the court of general sessions at the last term. A woman was brought up and arraigned before her own brother, who was on the bench, on the charge of keeping a house of position. The brother sat motionless and pale as marble, but stern and inflexible as the Roman father who passed the sentence of death on his own son. The woman, although old in crime and lost to shame, was so overcome by the scene that on reaching her seat, she wept burning tears. It was a scene that is rarely witnessed, and we hope never to see the like again."

REPUBLICAN BANNER

JNO. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

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BUSINESS CARDS not exceeding one square inserted at $5 a year.

SALISBURY, N. C

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-President

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3d. M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.
4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th. THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham
7th. R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

"I believe that petitions to Congress in the subject of slavery or the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people!"

"I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein!"

"I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States!"

"I AM IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA!"

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, *AS SHOWN IN RE-OPENING SECTIONAL AGITATION BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.*"

HON. D. M. BARRINGER.

☞ In reply to the call made by us last week for the letter of Hon. D. M. Barringer, defining his present political position and giving his reasons for supporting the Democratic nominees, Mr. Houck has sent us the following:

ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., Sept. 15, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to an editorial, in your last issue, I have to say that I have received a letter from Mr. Barringer, and would take pleasure in furnishing you a copy for publication, if I believed he intended it to be made public. The letter was directed to the care of my friend Maj. Kerr, and possibly he may be authorized to call for its publication. If so, I will cheerfully produce the letter. God knows I am not the man that looks upon politics, in a crisis like the present, as a game in which one party is to succeed by suppressing facts from the people that might prove essential to the success of the opposing party. Although I do not subscribe to every position assumed by Mr. Barringer, yet I accord to him honesty and patriotism, and if I could view things from the stand point he has taken I would pursue the same course he has marked out for himself. I will be happy to meet you, and if I can be satisfied that it would be no abuse of confidence I will furnish you a copy of the letter for your next week's issue. I will be in town one night this week and will be happy to see you.

I remain, truly and respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't, &c.,
W. A. HOUCK.

Messrs. CANNON & SPENCER.

Since the above was in type we have been so fortunate as to obtain a copy of Col. Barringer's letter from another source, and knowing from the manner in which we received it, and from the letter itself, that it was intended for publication, we lay it before our readers. We think it a little strange that Mr. Houck should feel any delicacy in publishing a letter which was called forth by the discussions between himself and his competitors during the campaign last summer, and which had it come to hand in time and suited his purposes, was intended to be used.

THE LETTER.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va.,
August 6th, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—Your note addressed to me at Charlotte, N. C., under date of 12th ult., and forwarded to me here, has just been received. The delay in its reception has perhaps rendered an answer unnecessary. But a respectful regard for yourself and the gentleman who joined in the request, urge me to reply to your inquiries in a very brief note.

You were correctly informed as to my position in reference to the next Presidential election. I expect to vote for JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. Appreciating highly, as I do, the ability and patriotism of Mr. Fillmore, I am, nevertheless, under existing circumstances, compelled by a sense of duty and the clear convictions of my own deliberate judgment, to vote for the nominees of the Democratic party. I am opposed to the so-called American or Know-Nothing party. In my opinion, its organization is anti-republican and contrary to the true theory of our government and the fundamental principles of the Constitution. I have not affiliated with or voted the ticket of this party. It is not the Whig party, either open or disguised; but boasts of having risen upon the ruins and corruptions of *both* the old parties. Mr. Fillmore is the candidate of the American party alone and he has accepted its platform—a platform which I do not approve, and which is the work of the Northern wing of the party, or rather the small remnant of it which has not joined the abolition party, while Mr. Fillmore himself is the candidate of the Southern wing and repudiated by the North. The great question of *domestic slavery*, in all its bearings, is paramount to *all* others in *this* presidential election. It ought not, and cannot be *ignored* or made subordinate to others of less signification by any true Southern man. Upon this question the Democratic party occupies, in an eminent degree, the highest *conservative, constitutional* and *national* ground. It is truly national. It is the only party now in existence which can meet together discuss and adopt principles and resolves, on this subject, of the same or even of a similar character in *every and all sections* of our country.—There is no organized whig party, and no whig candidate in the field. Mr. Fillmore is careful to repeat that he is not the Whig, but the "*American*" *candidate*, and speaks of the Whigs as his "former associates." He is a "*member of the order.*" In choosing between him, therefore, and other candidates, there is no compromise of Whig principles. A true Whig may act as his conscience dictates, unbiassed by other obligation.

But there is another consideration of the greatest moment in reference to the pending presidential election. *The contest is practicably between the Democratic and Abolition parties.* There is not the slightest probability that Mr. Fillmore can be elected president by the electoral Colleges. If he should succeed in getting one or two States, which is even doubtful, in any quarter of the Union, the only effect of it might possibly be *not to elect him in any contingency*, but to *give the election to the present House of Representatives*, from which every true patriot and honest man, will exclaim, *may God deliver us!* Under the critical circumstances which surround us, I sincerely believe that the *Union* and the *Constitution* and the rightful equality of the States, under the Federal compact are in imminent peril; and leaving others to judge for themselves, for myself I feel it to be my duty to vote in company with thousands of firm and true old line Whigs throughout the nation, for the candidates of that party which will have the ability, in political power, as well as the patriotic disposition to preserve and perpetuate the Union, the Constitution and the equality of the States. Under existing circumstances the party of which Mr. Fillmore is the candidate, cannot in any probable contingency, be in a position to exercise such an influence. And the nominees of the Democratic party are the only candidates now before the people, who may have it in their power to prolong if not to perpetuate the blessings which are guaranteed to us by the free institutions under which we have heretofore so happily and so prosperously lived.

My purpose is, therefore, to give my support to those distinguished Statesmen, Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge, who are eminently qualified for the highest positions in the government, and who are the candidates most likely to defeat Fremont, the sectional and abolition candidate, and to be able, under Divine Providence, to allay the fanatical strife and the bitter and bloody distractions which now unhappily divide our country and threaten the very existence of the Constitution, and the Union. *Surely, surely, it is time for the South, the entire South, and all conservative men everywhere to be fraternal and united in the face of the dangers which beset us!*

I am, dear Sir, truly and respectfully,
Your Obedient Serv't.
D. M. BARRINGER.

To WM. A. HOUCK, Esq.

From the Columbia Times.

FOR ASIA.

We learn that Mr. Scott Davis, (son of Dr. J B. Davis,) who was with his father in collecting animals in Asia, left here on yesterday for Asia. He is agent for a company with unlimited capital, and we may expect a large and extensive importation of wooled Goats, Indian Cattle, &c.

His journey will be a hazardous one through Asia, but as he is familiar with the languages and people and has all the prerequisites, we hope he will return safe.

Should any one need a peculiar specimen of Natural History, we presume his father can and would willingly forward any communication to him, if in time.

IMPOSING DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Last night a tremendous democratic gathering took place, with a procession five miles long. There were in it 20,000 people, and fifty bands of music and innumerable banners. Such a sight has not been witnessed for many years in New York. The Buchanan ticket is safe here. The immense mass of men dispersed quietly at midnight.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday.

SAD CALAMITY AT CAPE MAY.

The community was shocked to day by the intelligence of the burning of the Mount Vernon Hotel, at Cape Island, accompanied as it was with the destruction of the whole family of Mr. Philip Cain, with the single exception of a son, who, it is feared, is also fatally injured. It is fearful to think of how much more terrible the calamity would have been if it had occurred a month ago, during the height of Cape May season. Fortunately there have been no guests in the house for several days, and the inmates must have been very few in number. The Mount Vernon was probably the largest hotel of the kind in the world, even in its unfinished condition. If it had been completed according to its original plan it would have been a perfect marvel for size.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 10.—A Democratic mass meeting was held in this place today and 10,000 people were present. Hon. A. H. Stephens, and Hon. Howell Cobb of Georgia were among the speakers.—*Charleston Standard.*

CALL FOR AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—A petition at the Exchange Reading Room is receiving the signatures of many merchants and others, praying that the Governor call a special session of the Legislature, for the purpose of taking into consideration the endangered safety of the lives and property of the sons and daughters of Massachusetts in the Territory of Kansas, and the expediency of devising means of their relief and defence.

General Walker has given orders to close all the drinking shops in Granada. No more liquor can be obtained there for love or money.

☞ We would respectfully suggest to the flea-bitten pony that edited the last *Salisbury Herald* the propriety of keeping quiet. He is growing quite snappish since his master has vamosed the ranche for the pure mountain breeze. We hope the Senior will hie himself hither as quick as possible and bridle this hybrid who, in his absence, has mounted the chair editorial.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

On Friday morning last, about 2 o'clock, during a severe thunder storm, Mrs. SARAH WATSON, a widow lady residing in town near the Rail Road. was struck and killed by lightning. She had arisen from bed and was at the fire-place lighting a candle when the accident occurred. The other inmates of the house were immediately aroused by the crying of her little son, and efforts made to resuscitate her but they were unavailing. She was a very estimable lady, and by this awful dispensation of Divine Providence three little boys are left orphans at a tender age.

☞ Being in Charlotte we attended a meeting of the Democratic Club of that place Thursday evening last, and were pleased to witness the lively spirit and hearty enthusiasm pervading the Democracy there. It was proposed by the President, Dr. H. M. PRITCHARD, and the incipient steps were taken by the Club, to get up a company of 100 or more to attend a grand Democratic Mass Meeting in Cleaveland county, either at Shelby or Wilson's Spring, the first week in October. The mode of travelling suggested, *a foot-back*, is decidedly democratic, and if the roads be in good condition will afford a merry, a jubilant trip; for many who will be eager to go and help swell the exultant shout of their mountain brethren over the late unparalleled victory in this State, and to anticipate the still more glorious one to be achieved throughout the Union in November. The President supported his proposition in a peculiarly appropriate and eloquent speech—one that would have aroused the veriest sluggard in the land to action.

R. P. WARING, Esq., the democratic candidate for Elector, also made an animating and effective address before the Club. He is doing vigorous service in the good cause—untiring and energetic in his efforts, he soon will have thoroughly canvassed the district with an efficiency that will tell upon the November election.

☞ It will be seen that Mr. Charles Hartman has opened a shop for the purpose of prosecuting his business as a gun-Smith, lock-smith, &c. He is a superior and skillful artisan and deserves the patronage of those who need work done in his line.

☞ R. P. Deaver, of Buncombe county N. C., was among the passengers lost on the Steamship Nautilus, wrecked in the Gulf on the 10th August. The Nautilus was a Galveston and New Orleans packet.

A CONTRAST.

John Van Buren, who is charged by our opponents with being a free soiler, and who is confessedly the most unsound man now belonging to the Democratic organization, made a brilliant speech to a large audience in Chicago last week. He assumed the position that non-intervention by Congress with slavery, except to execute the constitutional mandate for the rendition of fugitives from labor, was the doctrine embodied in the compromise acts of 1850, which was adopted in both the Whig and Democratic platforms in 1852, and received the almost unanimous endorsement of the people in the Presidential election in the same year. He was for that principle in 1852, and he was for it now. It was the doctrine of the Democratic party, and it was just and right.

He admitted that he was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri restriction, but the repeal having been accomplished, he coincided most cheerfully in the substitution for the line of 36:30 the right of the people in each Territory to determine the matter for themselves.

He denied the accusation that the South had ever been aggressive. He referred to its course from the cession by Virginia of the north western Territory, to the relinquishment of all the territory now embraced in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, New Mexico, Utah, California and Iowa. His answer to the charge that the South made all things subservient to slavery, was most crushing.—When every Northern State was overcome by the storm of Know Nothingism—that evil principle which would degrade the white naturalized laborer and make him a *white slave*, it was the slaveholders of Virginia, led on by the gallant Wise, that stayed its progress and stifled it forever. Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Mississippi, Louisianna, Tennessee and Missouri, have all rejected Know Nothingism and stood up for the equality of privilege by the free white laborers of the country.

Let this position of Mr. Van Buren be contrasted with that of hostility to the Nebraska bill, now openly assumed by the Southern Know Nothings, and which is safest for the South?—*Louisville Times.*

Four years ago, Mr. Fillmore was rudely pushed aside to make room for Gen. Scott, because of the greater availability of the latter as a presidential candidate. Scott only got four States in the Union. Now, the same men take up Fillmore again, who was then set aside for want of availability, and pretend that he will do great things! If Scott was more available than Fillmore, and yet only carried four States out of thirty-one, we think it will puzzle K. N. arithmeticians to figure out a single State that Fillmore will get.

For the Banner.

THE N. C. R. R. AND CATAWBA. No. 2.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Passing by such small, and common slips, in type setting as *unanimously received* and *for the development*, instead of *numerously, secured* and *further &c.*, in our last, (perhaps the fault was ours,) it may not be improper to notice two small errors, which occurred, in that part of our article, which contains essential evidence, in this case, as we wish every *jot* and *tittle*, of what we adduce, as proof, to appear *verbatim et literatim*, just as it is in the original. The reader will therefore please substitute *subscribers*, instead of *subscriptions*, in the third paragraph and eighth line from below, and *change* instead of *charge*, in the first column and 8th line from the bottom:

We have heard in our quarter, rather indistinctly, it is true, something about 'taking up the Catawba stock," which has perplexed us somewhat, as we cannot exactly comprehend the meaning of the phrase, in this connection. Does it mean that the R. R. Company will release us from our subscriptions and with cash, or otherwise convert them into actual stock? Then we confess, that we do not understand, by what process such an operation can be accomplished. A bear may suck his paw, but we cannot conceive, how any creature can eat itself. Or does it mean, that individuals, apart from the Company will offer, to purchase the Catawba subscription? Then if the road be removed from Newton, we have *nothing to sell*, for the moment the location is removed, we hold that our subscriptions cease to have effect. This is our stand-point and we cannot be beguiled from it. And if is preposterous for any one, even to think, that we could be induced to sell our birth-right, for even more than a mess of pottage.

Much has been said about justice to the State, and the citizens of Catawba respond with all their heart. Yes! let the State have justice, if the heavens fall! But the State never can get justice from men, who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. Nor does *justice* to the State, in any case, require *injustice* to any of its citizens; for the state is constituted of its citizens, and injustice to any portion of them is just so much injustice to the State itself. The State is moreover bound to protect the *peace, life*, and *property* of all its citizens; and at this point, the question very properly comes up: has the State a right, *in any form*, to hold out inducements to any of its citizens to subscribe their money for any object, purporting to be for their benefit, and then turn round and employ their *own money* in directing that object so as to deprive them of all they possess, in the world, as will be the case with some, if the present design against Catawba should be carried out. And further is it not, to say the least, *small business* for any State officer, occupying the place of R. R. Director or any other post, to engage in such an act of vile injustice to any portion of the unoffending citizens, however ignorant, and obscure they may be, and then turn round and add *insult* to *injury*, by casting ridicule and obloquy upon them, and will not the good people of the *whole State* arise, in the majesty of they integrity and dignity to resist all such vile attempts upon their fellow citizens? We believe they will. We have more, but we must stop for the present.

Q. IN A CORNER.

A POINT OF ORDER.—One of the members of the Lower House of New York rejoiced in the name of Bloss. He had the honor of representing the county of Monroe, and if his sagacity as a legislator did not win for him the respect of his associates, his eccentricities often ministered to their entertainment. One day, in the midst of a windy harangue that had become intolerable for its length and emptiness, a "gassy" member from the metropolis stopped to take a drink of water.—Bloss sprang to his feet and cried,

"Mr. Speaker, I call the gentleman from New York to order!"

The whole Assembly were startled and stilled; the "member from New York" stood aghast, with the glass in his hand, while the speaker said—

"The gentleman from Monroe will please state his point of order."

To which Mr. Bloss, with great gravity, replied:

"I submit, sir, that it is not in order for a wind-mill to go by water."

It was a shot between wind and water; the verbose orator was confounded, and put himself and his glass down together.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—We were informed by the Conductor of the Express train on Monday, that the entire train ran over a man the night before near Jamestown. It appears that the man, whose name we learn was Steward, was beastly intoxicated and had fallen down in the middle of the road between the sills. The Engineer saw the man just as the train reached him, and was therefore, unable to stop the train until it had passed entirely over him. They expected to find his body horribly mangled, but they found him, scarcely awaked, with only a small cut on the head. It so happened that the cow catcher on this engine was made some two or three inches higher, than is usual. To this circumstance alone, he is indebted for his wonderful escape.—*Greensboro' Times.*

An Irishman was indulging in the very intellectual occupation of sucking raw eggs and reading a newspaper. By some mischance he contrived to bolt a live chicken. The poor bird chirped as it went down his throat, and he very coolly replied.—

Be the powers my young friend you spoke too late.

THE NEGRO-QUESTION AND THE TRUTH.

Philauthropy is universally allowed to be a very charming characteristic of modern life, especially when it is masked, as in Boston, by some little book learning and snivils its periods according to the mexorable rules of rhetoric. It always reminds us forcibly of the respectable old gentleman, venerable in gray hairs and the glory of learning, who sold Moses, the son of Vicar of Wakefield, a gross of spectacles, while he announced to him that "we know nothing of the world now-a-days."

The South has been playing Moses for many years, and the North has been as profound as the venerable Mr. Jenkinson, on all her deficencies and needs; but the time is about to come when we will be shrewd enough to swop our excellent family change, in fact, our property, our position, our hopes, for a lot of worthless 'Yankee notions," though the latter may be backed by an extraordinary amount of scholastic impudence, philanthropy is a very decent looking, well-dressed, affable old humbug, but we s arcely want any more of its spectacles.

We would not have been betrayed into these remarks, but that philanthropy has been claiming a remarkable share of public opinion of late, and we deem it necessary to examine whether it deserves the meed of popular applause so eagerly demanded by its worshippers. We are afraid of mistaking Tartuffe for a sincere gentleman, or Joseph Surface for an honorable friend; and bitter experience has compelled us to submit Philanthropy, whenever or wheresoever we encounter it, to a very strict and searching examination. It may be a good-natured fool, like Fourier, or an eloqent dreamer, like Louis Blanc; but, on the contrary, it may be an arrant knave like Greeley, or a dangerous agitator like Seward. Many a fighting-man wears a Quaker's costume; many a rogue has an excellent reputation; and many a seller of sea-green spectacles, like Mr. Jenkinson, or of wooden clocks, like Sam Slick, may be exceedingly erudite in the language which c.othes his rascality. In truth, we have always to pause when Philanthropy begins to speak. and ask, with the Rev. Mr. Primrose, whether we 'have no' heard this on another occasion."

The peculiar phase of Philantropy in the United States, as our readers are aware, is negro-worship; it ad res an African; it admires his limbs as much as Miss Bremer, who encountered a "black Apollo" in New Orleans; it fondles his ebony beauty and plays with his wool, like Tinamia when she caressed the long ears of the ambitious Bottom; it is ready to sacrifice its life (in print) in the great struggle for the "regeneration" of a race which is now infinitely better off than it ever was, or ever will be again if Abolitionism succeeds in the realization of its views.

But, mind you, this affection is all wasted on the well fed Southern slave, for the African in the North has no claims on the sympathy of the people; he is *anathema* and stinks in the nostrils; he cannot be admitted to an omnibus, or permitted to live in any more aristocratic quarter than the Five Points. This is only natural, inasmuch as the poor negro has no earthly chance of competition in a community which possesses intelligent white labor at four dollars a week, and pays two cents each for its shirts to its unfortunate milliners.

Recalling the foregoing facts, which have often been mentioned before, we are forced to certain conclusions on the relations of modern philanthropy and abolitionism. We are compelled to think that the North does not really desire by its Black republicanism to elevate and improve the negro, but only to humiliate the South by the judicious use of clap traps which women (old and young) are always certain to mistake for truths.

This view of the question is somewhat novel amongst us. We are accustomed to receive the speeches of the Abolitionits seriously; to investigate them seriously; to answer them seriously; when in reality, they have no existence, save on paper, and no significance, save in printer's ink. When Parker or Greely talk of human freedom and the co-equal rights of the blacks, we have invariably replied to Parker and Greely by scientific and commercial proofs of the necessity of slevery; as if the said Parker or Greely believed a word of their elaborate gibberish! They know the negro race as well as we do; they do not desire its freedom, because it is incapable of using its freedom in a practical and sensible way; but they perceive the weak point, or what they consider the weak point, (though it is the strongest point, in fact,) of the Southern States—and accordingly, putting on the armor of philanthropy, and mounting the Rosinairte of cant, they charge and shiver their lances on a windmill—invincible, even though it is not under arms, and able to resist their most desperate assaults.

We do not mean to imply that these men—the Hales, Sewards and Greeleys of the North—are not sincere and earnest; for that would be childish and preposterous in the extreme. We only say they are not sincere in their noisy affection for the African race, and care very little as to whether it is free in Liberia, starving in Jamaica, or housed and clad and fed in the Southern States. On a very different idea their sincerity (for they possess that gift) is based. They perceive that two nations exist on this bounteous soil of ours—the Northern and the Southern. They recognise the same phenomenon which is the secret of British politics—the incompatibility of the honest agricultural character with that of the money-monopolist—the difference, in a word, between Richard Cobden and the Earl of Derby. They believe, like the *bourgeoise* of London and Liverpool, that every feeling of national honor, every instinct of real liberty, evey manly principle must be made subservient to the Price Current; and therefore, as the South does not share their views, and has not yet surrendered the good old patriarchal notions of the sanctity of the family—of the chivalry required from individuals, of the superiority of intellect to wealth, and the right of Thought to govern Gold instead of Gold becoming the overseer of thought—therefore, we say, they are in earnest in their unholy crusade against us, and will prosecute it to the bitter end. They desire to subjugate us politically, as a necessary preliminary to subjugating us socially and commercially. They wish to degrade whites, not to elevate blacks.—They have no other ambition, no other hope.—What is Sambo to them or they to Sambo?—Some dyspeptic women amongst them may admire Sambo, but three-fourths of their number despise him and would whip him on the sly if they had a chance. They regard the struggle as we view it now, in the light of a war between two separate nationalities—two peoples distinct in their habits, opinions and faith; and herein they are right.

We trust every Southern man will pass over the clap-traps of the Philanthropists with contempt, and examine the question from the point of view which we have rather hastily suggested.

New Orleans Delta.

In 1854, Mr. Fillmore made a speech in Louisville, Ky. In the Journal of the 18th of March of that year, it is reported. In alluding to the death of Gen. Taylor, Mr. Fillmore said:

"Though he had been for many years a politician, he could say that the only sleepless night he had ever passed on account of political anxiety, was that on which Gen. Taylor died. His sleeplessness arose from his deep feeling of the weight of duties unexpectedly devolved upon him. He reviewed during the hours of that night his own opinions and life. He was sensible that he had drank in with his mother's milk, and had cherished from his youth up a feeling, even a prejudice, against slavery.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1856.

My last two days have been devoted to the consummation of arrangements for publishing the Rev. Dr. Hawk's HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA. I have made a contract for *stereotyping* the first volume, a small edition of which I hope will be printed in the course of the next three months. The advantage of stereotyping, as most of my readers doubtless know, is, that successive editions of any work may be published, from time to time, in large or small quantities, without the delay and heavy expense of setting the type anew for each edition. In a work like this of Dr. Hawks, which will have a heavy circulation, and be a standard History, (the only complete one,) stereotyping is absolutely necessary, so as to be able to fill the demand from year to year. Otherwise, when a first edition is exhausted, it might be difficult to induce any one to issue a second, upon a market already generally supplied. With stereotype plates, editions of 500 or 6000 may be issued from year to year with equal facility.

My plan is, to publish a small edition, and with that as a sample, to employ agents in every county in the State to obtain subscribers, so as to know how many thousands will be wanted to supply the demand. The first volume is written. It will embrace the period between the first voyage to North Carolina and the end of the 16th century. This volume will make only about 250 pages, 8vo., and I have selected new and handsome type, and super fine heavy paper, for, so as to have it issued in a style worthy of the State and of the distinguished author. As it is expected to enter into the houses of almost every intelligent man in the State, the price will be low—looking to large sales rather than to a large price, for remuneration. Should the volume make 250 pages, as I suppose from an examination of the materials, the price will be $1, bound in handsome cloth, $1.25 in half calf. Of the size of subsequent volumes I cannot judge, as it will be controlled by the amount of materials for different epochs. But I suppose that the whole work will be embraced within 1500 or 2000 pages, and that the price of subsequent volumes will regulated by the size, say at the same rate of two-fifths of a cent per page for the cloth bound copies.

Dr. Hawks has collected a large amount of materials, both in print and in manuscript, in our own State and abroad. The books from which he gets the authentic accounts of the early voyages from England to North Carolina, are very old and rare, printed in black letter, with curious spelling, &c. He found these in London, and for a single volume of them paid $75. His heart is in the work, and so he has spared neither time, money, nor labor, to collect materials for illustrating the history of his beloved State, of which he may truly say—

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart, untravl'ed, fondly turns to thee."

I wish that every one in North Carolina, who has old letters or documents, bearing upon the history of the State, or of any of its distinguished men of the olden time, would see the advantage of placing such materials in the hands of Dr. Hawks, by whom they will be thankfully received, judiciously used, and carefully preserved and returned.

CIVIL PRACTICE
OF
NORTH CAROLINA,

1 vol. 8vo. pp 400. Price reduced to $3.

With Wiley's and Eatons Forms, Cantwells Justice, and this vol., showing the actual Practice in Court the mere citizen, the Functionary, or the Sawyer, have easy access to Business Forms and Ceremonies. For sale by H. D. Turner, Raleigh, the principal Depot. Postage 31 cents.

Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application.

Aug. 26th 1856. 11-2t.

SNOW CREEK ACADEMY.

THIS School is situated in Iredell County N. C., in one of as moral, intelligent, and healthy neighborhoods, as in Western North Carolina.

The next session will commence 28th July, and continue twenty weeks.

TUITION PER SESSION.

Primary branches..... .....$5,00
Higher English "..... 8,00
Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.....12,00

J. M. SHUFORD

July 22, 1856. tf—6.

Wanted--50 Negroes.

THE subscriber wishes to purchas fifty young Negroes for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Any persons having such property to dispose of will do well to call on the subscriber, at Salisbury.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Salisbury July 22, 1856. tf—6.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

At a preliminary meeting of delegates from various Counties, held in Goldsboro' in May last, it was resolved to hold a State Convention, of the friends of Education in North-Carolina in the coming Fall—and the undersigned were appointed a Committee of Preparations with power to determine the time and place of holding said Convention and of electing persons to prepare essays upon subjects designated.

We hereby announce that SALISBURY has been fixed on as the place of said meeting, and that it will take place on *Tuesday the 21st day of October next;* and we also take pleasure in being able to announce that the citizens of Salisbury have tendered the fare hospitalities of the place to the delegates to the Convention, and that only half the usual fare will be charged to the visiters on the Rail-Roads of the State.

The meeting promises to be the most respectable of the kind ever held in North-Carolina; and it is hoped that many frinds of the cause from all parts of the State will come to counsel together, to hear and communicate information, to encourage each other, and to help to give unity of aim and system of effort to the laborers in this important field. A brief address, setting forth more fully the objects of this Convention, will be issued in a few days; and in the meantime this notice is given that those interested may be enabled to make timely preparations.

That the delegates many receive proper attention all wishing or expecting to attend are requested to give early notice to D. A. Davis of Salisbury, who will report their names to the committee of the Town appointed to see to the comfort of the visitors. It is to be hoped that a false delicacy will not prevent any one from complying with this request.

Professors in Colleges, Teachers in Classical and common Schools, Officers of the common School system, and all friends of the great cause of Education, and all friends of North Carolina are cordially invited to attend as delegates.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup't. Com. Schools for N. C.
D. A. DAVIS,
of Rowan Co.
E. W. OGBORN,
of Guilford Co.
Wm. K. LANE
Wm. ROBINSON.
of Wayne Co.
E. GRAVES,
of Warren Co.
Committee of Preparations.

☞ Newspapers in the State friendly to the cause are earnestly requested to give the above several insertions in their papers, and at as early a day as possible.

Aug. 14th 1856. 10-tf.

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER;

SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store,)

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches** and **Jewelry** of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

March 11, 1856. 39—1y

DR. R. P. BESSENT,

SURGEON DENTIST.

IS now in Salisbury ready to attend to professional calls. Rooms at the ROWAN HOUSE, where he will be pleased to see those who require his services. He is practising the most improved methods of operating upon the Dental organs giving little or no pain to the sitter. Call soon. Sept. 16.

DIED,

In New Orleans, on the 22d ult., Mrs. CAs THARINE HUIE, relict of the late Jamer Huie, formerly of this place, in the 70th year of her age.

At the residence of Mr. John Rice, in this County, on the 1st inst., DORCAS MELINDA HEATHMAN, aged 16 years 16 days.

Youth is a sweet and lovely time for death, if the spirit is prepared to meet its God. The rewards of Heaven are reached, with but few of the troubles and trials of Earth. The deceased though young had not been unmindful of Eternity. While engaged in the work of mental improvement, she had cultivated a spirit of charity towards her fellows, and of piety towards her God. Before her illness she intended, on the first opportunity, to become a communicant of the Episcopal Church according to its usual rites; and it is hoped, as death disappointed her, that she has been admitted by holier hands than those on earth, into the communion of Saints above.

ROMANTIC AND TRAGIC STORY— SUICIDE OF A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN FOR LOVE.

From the Paris correspondent of the New York Times we extract the following interesting, but melancholy tale:

A young Spanish Count, who is spending the interest of a large fortue in Paris, in learning to become "*un homme fait,*" (to adopt the cant of the *quartier Breda*) and who happened to occupy the whole of the first floor of the Hotel opposite the window where I write, had among his mistresses a favorite, who was known to the Parisians as *La Belle Ecuyere,* from her passion for fine horses.—This girl never ceased to astonish the promenaders with her magnificent equipages or daring feats of horsemanship, so that the whole city, the city of this year had got to know her. One of her last equipages was the wonder of the town, an elegant Russian drousky, drawn by a magnificent horse, harnessed and dressed with bells in the Russian style, which she drove herself through the crowded promenade at a pace to make the hair of masculine drivers stand en end.

This girl loved the Count violently, a love which was reciprocated on his part, but lately they had quarreled and ceased to live together. To forget this love, the Count took a voyage of a fortnight into Switzerland, unknown to the girl; but at the end of that time he had forgotten his griefs towards her and returned, determined to have a reconciliation. The girl on her part was in despair; she waited two weeks to hear from him, but believing that he had finally left her, she determined to commit suicide. So she dressed herself in her finest toilet, put on all her fine jewelry, closed the room tight, set three furnaces of charcoal burning, and lying down on her bed and died, suffocated. The Commissary of Police was opening the coor by force when the Count arrived. His grief on seeing the dead body of his mistress is represented as something terrible to behold. He is a man of strong passions, incapable of self-control, and his lamentations were startling to the spectators of the scene.

Soon afterwards arrived the girl's mother—a respectable farmer's wife from the country and then occurred anotser scene of grief which it would be difficult to render in all its truthfullness. Seizing the white hands of the lifeless corpse in her own, hardened by the lacors of the field, the mother exclaimed, "Oh, my daughter! how much better it would have been to have toiled in the fields with your poor mother thau to come to such an end as this!" But the history of this poor girl is only the history of thousands of beautiful girls of the provinces who fall into the abyss of Paris life. The Count had her buried in grand style at the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, and now he goes every day to weep and to lay flowers over the body of his lamended mistress. He looks pale and haggard; he walks up and down the street, and returns on his steps like a man about to be forsaken of reason, and the people at the hotels declare that he has eaten no solid food since the unfortunate occurrence.

WHAT DO THE PHYSICIANS SAY OF M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.?

☞ Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of M'Lane's Vermifuge, which is now universally acknowledged to be the best in use; even members of the medical faculty (who are so often opposed to the use of patent medicines,) cannot withhold the approval of this invaluable remedy:

LIND, Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1849.

I have used Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, prepared, and am prepared to say that the unparralleled success with which I have prescribed its use, both for children and adults, induces me to say the most in its favor of any specific or patent medicine ever before brought to my notice. The mode of administration, the smallness of the dose, and the certainty of its efficacious effects, give it, in my opinion, a decided advantage over any other medicine of the kind before the public.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGH, PA. There are other Pill purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature* [16] FLEMING BROS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1856.

Remus J. West Ex'or of Cyrus W. West.
vs.
Cyrus M. West and Luceo West.

PETITION FOR SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Luceo West one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; It is, therefore, on motion ordered by the court that publication be made in the Republican Banner, a publ c newspaper printed in the Town of Salisbury, for six weeks successively notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition and that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Monday in November next, and answer the Petition or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, James E. Kerr, Clerk of our said court the 1st Monday in August A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of our Independence.

JAMES E. KERR, Clerk.

Sept. 16, 1856. $6-14.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable tract of Land lying near the Beatties Ford Road, about 12 miles West of Salibury, containing near

250 Acres,

more or less. This plantation will richly reward the laborer. There are also about 35 acres of excellent Bottom Land now under a high state of cultivation. Also on the premises there are valuable buildings. Persons wishing to purchase said farm will do well to call soon and see the subscriber.

J. B. McNEELY.

Sept. 12th, 1856. 14-4.

SALISBURY AND TAYLORSVILLE PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

THE directors order a meeting of the Stockholders of this company on the second Friday in September next (being the 12th day of the month,) in the town of Salisbury.

H. L. ROBARDS, Pres't.

Aug. 19th 1856. 10-tf.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

J. B. MARSH, *Agent of American Sunday School Union,* keeps constantly on hand a good supply of the Society's publications among which may be found

Four 100 vol. Libraries.... ....$10 each
Two 75 " " 5.00
Cabinet Library..... 2.50
Three Village Libraries..... ..... 3.00

Question Books, 75cts per doz. Hymn Books $1 per doz. Also a large quantity of Bible Dictionaries, Biblical Antiquities, Maps, Reward Books, Tickets, &c., which will be sent any where in the State at Depositary prices. Orders addressed "Agent American Sunday School Union" Box 71, Greensboro' N. C., will be promptly attended to.

June21st, 1856. 2-3m

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD of Directors, not being provided with necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendent to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.

Raleigh, July 8, 1855. 4.—3m

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c., Just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.

Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

A CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons that he expects to be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk.

R. DON WILSON.

Burnsville, Aug. 28th, 1856.

STATE of NORTH CAROLINA.—CATAWBA COUNTY.—F. Caldwell, Administrator of Mason Howell decd., vs. Basea Harwell and others. Petition to Sell Land.

It this case it appearing to the Satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Club and wife Martha are none residents of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Republ can Banner, for the said Aaron Club and wife Martha, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be opened and held at the Court House in Newton, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in August, then and there answer said Petition.

Witness, Geo. Setzer, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Newton the 3d Monday in July A. D. 1856. GEO. SETZER, C. C. C.

Prs fee. $6. 13-6t.

National Political Map

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Just published, containing accurate Portraits from life, of

FREMONT, BUCHANAN, FILLMORE, DAYTON, BRECKINRIDGE, AND DONELSON,

with the platform of their respective parties, together with their Letters of acceptance, and a vast amount of statistical matter, interesting to all parties. This Map is beautifully colored, size 34 by 40 inches, extends through to the Pacific coast, showing the exact boundaries of all the States and Territories, Missouri Compromise Line, &c. It also contains a valuable Diagram, showing the ups and downs in relative rank, as to population of the several States of the Union for the last sixty years.

Politicians of all parties, wishing to have before them material for being fully posted at a single glance, must possess a copy of this Map. Price in sheet form, 25 cts; price in pocket form, 50 cents.

N. B.—Copies sent (post paid) on receipt of price.

100,000 Agents wanted to sell them. Address A. RAYNER, Publisher, No. 195 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

I will sell at the late residence of Joseph F. Gillespie, dec'd, on the 18th of Sept. next, about 100 Bushels Corn; Oats, Fodder and Hay; Waggons and Geering; Horses, Mules, and Cattle, about 80 head of Hogs, Sheep Household, and Kitchen Furniture; Farming utensils and many other articles not necessary to mention.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

All persons having claims against the above Estate will present them within the time limited by law or their notes will be plead in bar of their recovery, all those indebted will please make payment.

EDWIN FALLS, Adm'r

Aug. 25th 1856. 12-ts.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Western N. C. R. R. Co.

AN instalment of 20 per cent. on the stock subscribed, has been called for by the Board of Directors, payable to the Treasurer in Statesville on the 21 day of October next.

R. F. SIMONTON, Sec. & Treas.

Statesville, Sept. 1, 1856. 4t-12

CONCORD MALE ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 1st of October next, under the care of E. W. FAUCETTE, as Principal.

Tuition (in advance) per Session.

Classics, $25 00
English, $10 00 and $15 00
Contingencies, $1 00

Board, in the *best* of private families, from $8 to $9 per month.

August 28th, 1856.—4w

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1.12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of William Heathman's dec. estate, that I will be in Salisbury on Monday and Tuesday of August court for the purpose of settling said estate. *Positive* notice is given that all business remaining unsettled by that time will be placed in the hands of ah officer,

JACOB FRALEY, Adm.

June 3; tf51

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land lying on the Waters of 3d creek and South River in Rowan Co., containing

267 *Acres,*

abjoining the lands of Nancy Thompson John Miller and Thomas R. Walton. On the above tract is about

40 *Acres*

of good arable land now in a high state of cultivation the remaineder is in the virgin growth of timber.

Persons wishing to purchase can examine the premises and I will take pleasure in showing them. Terms reasonable.

J. B. FRALEY

Aug. 7, 1856. 9 tf

ROWAN HOUSE.

HORACE L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and soorderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furn shed, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

Blank Deeds for Sale.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, Sept. 16.

BACON—Hog round, 11½; Lard 12½.
Corn, 70; Flour, 5 75 a 0; Cotton 8 a 10.
Wheat, 1 00; Salt, $2.75; Sugar, 11 a 12½;
Coffee,—Rio 13 a 16. Java, 18.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by CUMMING & STYRON.—COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WILMINGTON Sept. 13. 1856.

BACON—Hog round, 12½.
LARD, N C 12½ a 13.
BUTTER,— 20 a26.
CORN,—58.
CORN MEAL,—per bu. 70 a 75.
COTTON, 9½ a 10
FLOUR,—Family, 7¾; Superfine, 7; Fine, 6¼.
OATS,—40 a 45.

NORFOLK MARKET

REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS *Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.*

NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 13. 1856.

BACON.—Hams, 13 a 16½, Hog round a 14.
LARD.—No. 1 & 2, 14 a 15.
CORN.—Mixed, 62½, White, &; Yellow, 65.
BEANS.—White, scarce, $1.50 a $1.75.
FLAXSEED.—Dull, $120. a 1.75.
PEAS.—Black eye, 105 a 110.
COTTON.—10 a 10¼.
FLOUR.—Fine $6¾; 7 Superfine, $7 a 00 Extra, 8 00 a 000; Family, 8¾.
SYLT.—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alum 1 20.
SUGARS.—Refined, 12½c. Crushed, 14½c.
DRIED APPLES.—(Bush. of 28 lbs.) 75 a 00.
Do PEACHES.—(Pealed per bush. 40 lbs.) $3 a $2¼.
HAY.—Cargo, 80 a 90 cts.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road,
SALISBURY, August 18th, 1856.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS

North Carolina Rail Road,
AND
Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

Notice is given to MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS, that all Goods, Merchandize &c., shipped in New York or elsewhere, for points on either of the Rail Roads above named, will be received at the New Wharf and Warehouse of the W. W. R. R. at Wilmington, after the 1st day of September, free of charge for Wharfage, Storage or drayage, and by the arrangement for through Trains now in operation, thus goods will be delivered without detention, or transhipment—with despatch—unless prevented by extraordinary contingency, as far west as Charlotte, on the 3d day after leaving Wilmington.

Aug. 18th 1856. 10-3t.

KEITH & FLANNER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday, 23d inst.

KEITH & FLANNER.

Wilmington, N. C. June 17, '56. tf-1

Greensboro' papers copy.

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS new Hotel is now opened for the reception of regular and transient Boarders and the traveling public.—Every needed arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of those who may stop with me. My rooms are large, well ventilated and better furnished than any Hotel in North Carolina. It is my intention to make this a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

My Stables are large and well supplied with provender, and I am prepared at a moment's notice to supply my customers with Horses and conveyances to any part of the surrounding country. C. S. BROWN,

June 24, 1856.—2-3m Proprietor.

The Stage Office for the Tri-weekly Line of Coaches to Salisbury and Asheville, is kept at the Walton House.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Thunder & Lightning,

DISUNION AND CIVIL WAR,
PESTILENCE, PATENT MEDICINES,
FAMINE &c., &c.,

ARE evils and calamities that should be guarded against. BAKER & OWEN beg leave to inform the public generally and private individuals particularly, that they are ready, willing and able to protect them from one at least of the above (Lightning,) by putting up to their buildings, their Patent Isolated Lightning Conductors, at prices lower than than it has ever been done at in this part of the country. Address your orders to BAKER & OWEN, Salisbury, N. C

July 15th, 1856. 5-t

L. T. LEVIN,

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL Commission Merchant,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Negroes, Cotton, Flour, and all kinds of Country Produce.

REFERENCES.

John Caldwell, John A. Crawford, Col. Richard Anderson, Columbia S. C. Dr. Edw'd Sill, Salisbury, N. C. Mordecai & Co., J. H. Wiley & Co., Henry Missroon, Hon. W. F. Colcock, Charleston, S. C. F. L. Golding, Germanton, N. C.

Office, 198 Exchange Row, Columbia, S. C.

August, 19, 1856. 1 y—10.

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING AND

BELL HANGING.

THE subscriber having opened an establishment, proposes to carry on the above business in the town of Salisbury, on Water Street, in all its various branches. Guns and Locks repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms. His thorough acquaintance with the business, he hopes, will command a reasonable share of patronage. All work warranted. All orders left with him will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Orders respectfully solicited.

CHARLES HARTMAN.

Salisbury Aug. 26 1856. 4m.-11

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium hrough which to make known their business.

THE PROPORTIONS OF THE HUMAN FIGURE.

Nature, in the composition of the human frame, has so ordained that the face from the chin to the highest point of the forehead whence the hair begins, is a tenth part of the whole stature, the same proportion obtains in the hand, mearured from the wrist to the extremity of the middle finger. From the nipples to the top of the scalp is a fourth of the whole stature. If the length of the face, from the chin to the roots of the hair, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the places of the nostrils; the second, the point where the eyebrows meet. The foot is the seventh part of the height of the entire frame; the cubit and the chest are each a fourth. The other members have certain affinities which were always observed by the most celebrated ancient painters and sculptors, and we must look for them in those productions which have excited universal admiration. The naval is naturally the contral part of the human body; for if a man should lie on his back with his arms and legs extended, the periphery of the circle which may be described about him, with the naval for its centre, would touch the extremeties of his hands and feet. The same affinities obtain if we apply a square to the human figure; for like the contiguous sides, the height from the feet to the top of the head is found to be the same as the distance from the extremity of one hand to the other, when the arms are extended. The standards according to which all measurements are wont to be made, are likewise deduced from the members of the body; such as the digit, the palm, the foot and the cubit; all of which are subdivided by the perfect number which the Greeks call *teleois.—Bonomi.*

PEACH AND HONEY, A GENTLEMANLY DRINK.

Old Judge Cole of Texas, was characterized by his attachment to that seductive beverage called peach and honey, and by his hatred of whiskey and whiskey drinkers. While holding a court at Austin, two men were brought up on a charge of a drunking affray. It was a plain case; the row had occurred in the public street, in open day, and there were fifty witnesses to the whole transaction. So the two delinquents pleaded guilty, by the advice of their counsel and threw themselves on the mercy of the court. They were then brought up for sentence separately.

"You are guilty of an affray," growled the Judge.

"Yes, your Honor," whined the offender, thoroughly frightened.

"Drunk, I suppose," grunted the Judge.

"Yes, your Honor," murmured the prisoner, with some faint hope that having been drunk would mitigate the punishment.

"Drunk on rye whiskey, too, I'll warrant," roared the Judge in a voice of thunder.

"Yes, your Honor, drunk on rye whiskey."

"Mr. Clerk, record a fine of fifty dollars against this man," cried the Judge, "send him to jail for sixty days. I shall fine the next one who is guilty under such aggravating circumstances a hundred dollars, and send him to jail for six months,"

This was poor comfort for the unfortunate fellow who was waiting his turn, and now came forward with fear and trembling. As he passed along by his lawyer, that thoughtful gentleman whispered in his ear: "When the Judge asks you what you got drunk on, tell him on peach and honey." He took his stand.

"You, too, are up here for an affray," growled the old Judge, gnashing his teeth as if he would like to bite the culprit at the bar.

"Yes, your Honor."

"Drunk, too I suppose."

"Yes your Honor. sorry to say it—drunk very drunk."

"Drunk on rye whiskey, too, I suppose?"

"Oh, no, your Honor; I never drink whiskey. I got drunk on peach and honey."

The Judge's feature relaxed in an instant. Leaning forward and raising his spectacles, he contemplated the offender with interest. and then with something like tenderness.

"Ah! sir," said the Judge, blandly; "peach and honey, eh! that's a gentlemanly drink, sir. The court sympathises with you, sir, and does not regard your offence as very serious. Mr. Clerk," he continued, in a softening tone, "enter a fine of one dollar against this gentleman, and discharge him on payment of cost."

AN HONEST FLAG.—An old Californian arrived in San Francisco, the other, day, fresh from the mines, and dropped in at a Republican Club Meeting. A patriotic individual had the floor, and among other good things said, "we go in for free speech, free soil, and Fremont!"

"——n your free monte," said the miner, getting in disgust, "that's what broke me the last time I was in San Francisco." He soon brought up at a Democratic Club, and looked in to see what was the row. Over the president's chair was a banner, with an inscription painted on it. "*Buck and Break*" read the green one. "Well, that's honest, anyhow," said he. "If that flag had been hung up when I was here last, I never would have *bucked agin the tiger in the world*."—*True Californian.*

A farmer going to get his grist ground at a mill borrowed a bag of one of his neighbors. The poor man was knocked under the water wheel, and the bag with him. He was drowned, and when the melancholy news was brought to his wife, she exclaimed: My gracous! what a fuss there'll be about that bag!"

☞ The District of Columbia is to be formed into a Catholic Archepiscopal See, to which Bishop McGill, of Richmond, will probably be transferred.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reversed rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Col. Inge, of Cal., intruduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Resolved, finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and there by the union of the States; and sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. And, by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is—the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

First—*Resolved*, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influences by the side of their successful example.

Second—*Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Thirdly—*Resolved*, That the greate highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—*Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States, cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passenger across the oceanic Isthmus.

Fifthly—*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

The Washington Union of Friday says: "We are authorized to bet $5,000 that Pennsylvania will cast her electoral vote for Buchanan; $5,000 that Buchanan will get 500,000 more votes in the whole Union than Fremont. A reward of $1 000 will be given any one who will procure the acceptance of the first of the above propositions."

The Milford Beacon, an old established newspaper published in the town of Milford, Kent county Del., heretofore neutral in political affairs, is out for Buchanan and Breckinridge, and the whole democratic party.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS establishment continues open for the reception of the Travelling public. Its character as a *First Class Hotel*; its admirable location as regards *coolness* and *quietness*, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the *Drinking Establishments* in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views, and receiving the Mountain air fresh and unobstructed; and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to admit of further commendation; and the proprietor has added and is still adding to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

June 26, 1856. 3-3in

N. B.—Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation—there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton; and at Lincolnton Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

ROWAN FACTORY.

"Tribute to whom tribute is due;" if to the North, pay it—if not encourage home manufactures—

THE Subscribers have put the ROWAN FACTORY (located in Salisbury,) in successful operation, and are making superior Sheetings and Yarns, which they offer on reasonable terms. We are determined to produce goods equal to the best made in the State, and will spare no effort to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

In a few weeks we shall be prepared to fill orders for Sheetings and heavy goods—Cotton Batts kept on hand and for sale.

The grisi Mills are also in operation and Corn will be ground for toll as promptly as possible.

MORNIMG & MEADER.

Salsbury, June 17th 1856. tf.—1.

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.

Salisbury, Feb, 19, 1856 36—1y.

Presbyterian Female College,

STATESVILLE, N. C

SECOND NOTICE.

WITH A VIEW OF ENABLING THEM to mature their plans fully, as well as to have their sessions and vacations to coincide with those of Davidson College, the trustees of this Institution have determined to defer the opening of their College until

THE 15th DAY OF SEPTEMBER,

at which time they will be prepared for the reception of pupils. They take pleasure in announcing to the public, and especially to the friends of the College, who have manifested so great interest in its establishment and success, that their new and handsome edifice is now drawing rapidly to completion, that the services of a full corps of experienced teachers will be secured in time, and necessary provisions made for the comfort of the young ladies entrusted to their care. It is their purpose now, as it has been from the beginning, to render the College inferior in no respect, to similer institutions of the highest grade and best established reputation in our State. The location is favorable to health, being in an elevated region, and within a few hours ride of the mountains, which from the lower country, it is easily accessible by means of the Central Rail Road, and a Tri-weekly line of Stages from Salisbury, 26 miles.

Board and tuition to be paid in advance.

Terms, per Session of five months as follows: Board and tuition in the English department, $60,00

Tuition alone.	15.00
French,	5,00
Latin and Greek, each	10,00
Music, with use of Piano,	22,50
Contingencies,	1,00

Candles and Towels furnished by the Pupils

By order of the Board.

S. B. O. WILSON, Pres't

July 8, 1856, 11t.—4.

Salisbury Planing Mill, Sash FACTORY AND *LUMBER YARD.*

THE undersigned have now in operation the above Mill and Factory and are prepared to furnish first quality Lumber dressed, or will plane Tongue and Groove Plank furnished by others, and make all kinds Sash Doors, Frames, Blinds and Wood Mouldings of various sizes and Patterns, Scroll Sawing, Turning in Wood or Iron and general Blacksmithing, the undersigned have first rate practical Workmen from Baltimore and can guarantee their work as suitable for first class Houses.

Carpenters, builders and others are respectfully requested to call and examined specimens of the work.

MURDOCH & CAIRNS.

August 8th, 1856. 9-6m.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the plantation of the subscriber, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 2d and 3d days of September next,

ELEVEN LIKELY NEGROES,

consisting of men, women and children, all good field hands and House servants. Also Four Head of Horses, about 20 Head of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, all Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, about 300 bushels of Wheat, which if not sold privately will then be offered, Also a lot of Oats.

Also a fine well improved plantation, containing

270 *Acres*

more or less, lying on the waters of Dutch purple Creek, in Cabarrus County, on the premises is a good dwelling House, all necessary outbuildings and conveniences of a well improved farm, and a well of good water.

DANIEL GOODMAN.

Cabarrus County, Aug. 12, 1856. tf-9

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD of Directors, not being provided with necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendant to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.

Raleigh, July 8, 1855. 4—3m

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.

Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

Valuable Land For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davie, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing

800 ACRES.

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE to FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, *Farming Tools, and Grain*, 18 *shares in the Central Railroad*, provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of *ORN and FIVE HEAD of HORSES*, whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILLSON.

I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall.

G. WILLSON.

April 22, 1856. 46-tf

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, —connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40—tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 2d day of September next, at the late residence of Solomon Hall dec'd. Corn, *Rye*, a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Utensils, &c.

A credit of 9 months will be given apon the purchasers executing bonds with approved security.

J. W. HALL.
BURTON CRAIGE. } Adm'rs, *pendente lite*.

August 12, 1856. 9-3w

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 15, 1856. 5-3m

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium hrough which to make known their business.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers, at private sale, a most excellent Plantation, lying three and a half miles West of Salisbury, on the Sherrill's Ford road. and about half a mile from the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Murphy, W. S. Macay, Mathew Locke and others. This tract contains

344 1-2 Acres;

a large portion of which is well timbered; the remainder is under a high state of cultivation. On this tract is a superior

Meadow,

containing about 40 acres; as this land is lying so near Salisbury a handsome profit can be made from the meadow alone. There is, also on the premises a good dwelling house a most excellent barn, and every other convenience attached thereto.

The superior locality of this farm will make it a safe investment to the purchaser. *Terms* will be made accomodating. Call on the subscriber at the plantation or, address by letter at Salisbury, N. C,

ANN BROWN.

*** Salisbury Herald, Watchman, and Charlotte Democrat, copy till forbid.

July 22, 1856. tf—6.

GRAY & TANSEY

DEALERS in and manufacturers of MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c, are prepared to furnish, at short notice, and in a style of finish, unequalled in the South, all kinds of work in their line. Call and see us. We warrant satisfaction in all cases.

Salisbury, N. C. May 20, 1856. 49-tf

ROWAN HOUSE.

HORACE L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and soorderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

CIVIL PRACTICE

OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

1 vol. 8vo. pp 400. Price reduced to $3.

With Wiley's and Eatons Forms, Cantwells Justice, and this vol., showing the actual Practice in Court the mere citizen, the Functionary, or the Sawyer, have easy access to Business Forms and Ceremonies. For sale by H. D. Turner, Raleigh, the principal Depot. Postage 31 cents.

Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application.

Aug. 26th 1856. 11-2t.

SNOW CREEK ACADEMY.

THIS School is situated in Iredell County N. C., in one of as moral, intelligent, and healthy neighborhoods, as in Western North Carolina.

The next session will commence 28th July, and continue twenty weeks.

TUITION PER SESSION.

Primary branches	$5,00
Higher English "	8,00
Latin, Greek, and Mathematics	12,00

J. M. SHUFORD

July 22, 1856. tf—6.

PIEDMONT

SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE

SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

THESE Springs are 16 miles north of Morganton, N. C., located in a beautiful Mountain Cove and surrounded with magnificent scenery. From this point the celebrated TABLE ROCK, the Linnville Falls, the Cave, ond other curiosities, are of ready access and make, to and fro, an easy and pleasant day's recreation, and change of scenery, calculated not only to gratify; but invigorate the Invalid, as well as those who seek pleasure among the Mountains during the season of oppressive heat and a retreat from the diseases so common to Febrile regions.

The superiority of these Waters, have been sufficiently tried to prove their efficacy; and many broken down, and almost wasted Invalids has been fully restored to health by their use.

The Waters have been analyzed by Dr. Happoldt of Morganton and other Physicians who are ready to bear testimony to their efficacy in certain *Disorders*. Those wishing to visit these Springs, by calling on Dr. Happoldt at the Mountain Hotel, will obtain all the information desired as regards their Curative effect, and application to certain forms of Disease.

The Proprietor, in order that the Patrons of his Springs may have their stay rendered desirable and comfortable, has secured the services, of Mrs. Presnell, a Lady, who has considerable experience and reputation in Public House keeping. He therefore psomises that his Table shall be furnished with the best the Country affords and served up in a manner to please the most festidious. Nothing shall be wanting, to make every department adequate to the wishes and wants pf those who honor him with their company.

JAMES C. ESTES, Proprietor.

July 3d 1856 5 3m

The Yorkville Citizen at Yorkville S. C., please copy.

Fresh Supplies.

NOS. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, in bbls, half bbls, quarter bbls, and Kitts.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled & Smoked Herring,
Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Soda Biscuits, Reisins, Almonds,
Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses,
Pickles, Sauces, Soda, Table Salt,
Currants, Maccaroni together with a large assortment of Groceries of every kind all of which we will sell at low prices, either wholesale or retail. MILLS, MOOSE & Co.

Salisbury, May 13th 1856 tf—48.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do., Rocking Chairs. Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOOSE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kenedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY

ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods;
Ready Made Clothing;
Hats and Caps;
Bonnets and Straw Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Glass and Queensware;
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS,

which they offer cheap for cash or on short credit. Call and examine, as we are determined to sell.

April 15, 1856. 45-tf.

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land lying on the Waters of 3d creek and South River in Rowan Co., containing

267 *Acres,*

adjoining the lands of Nancy Thompson John Miller and Thomas R. Walton. On the above tract is about

40 *Acres*

of good arable land now in a high state of cultivation the remaineder is in the virgin growth of timber.

Persons wishing to purchase can examine the premises and I will take pleasure in showing them. Terms reasonable.

J. B. FRALEY

Aug. 7, 1856. 9 tf

FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied as the Banner Office nearly opposite Murphy, McRorie & Co's, will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of this year. Apply at this office.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1.12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of William Heathman's dec. estate, that I will be in Salisbury on Monday and Tuesday of August court for the purpose of settling said estate. *Positive* notice is given that all business remaining unsettled by that time will be placed in the hands of an officer.

JACOB FRALEY, Adm.

June 3; t151

E. Nye Hutchison,

Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTE N. C.

will sell on Commission

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat and all

Country Produce

IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:

J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Scutter, Esq., New York.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

J. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS

Anderson & Reynolds,

Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and PRODUCE generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.

February 26, 1856 37—1y.

DR. W. F. BASON,

DENTIST,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Office on the corner next Doct. Whitehead's, conveniently arranged for the reception of Ladies & Gentlemen, and only a short distance from the Hotels, and the business portion of the city.

June, 10th 1856, tf—52.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.

February 26, 1856. 37—6m.

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

Scovil & Mead, No. 111 Charters Street N. Orleans, General Wholesale agents for the Southern States to whom all orders must be addressed.

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" John Fink, Concord, "
" King Hege & Co. Lexington N. C,
" G. M. Bingham, Mocksville "
" E. & B. Gaither, do "
" W. G. James, Taylorsville, "

May 13, 1856. 1y.—48.